

USPTO Customer No. 25280

Case 9265

AMENDMENT TO THE CLAIMS

RECEIVED
CENTRAL FAX CENTER

Claims 1 – 31. (Cancelled)

MAY 07 2008

32. (Currently amended) A dust control mat having a single textile layer and a backing layer, wherein the backing layer is made of rubber, and wherein the textile layer consists of a spacer fabric having (a) a first fabric layer that forms the upper surface of the mat, said first fabric layer comprising a mesh having a number of openings, (b) a second fabric layer that forms the lower surface of the textile layer, said second fabric layer having a substantially closed structure and being bonded to the rubber backing layer, and (c) an intermediate pile layer that interconnects and spaces said first and second fabric layers, and in which the first fabric layer and the second fabric layer are made of multifilament polyester yarns, in which the intermediate pile layer is made from polyester monofilament yarns, wherein the backing layer is made of nitrile rubber, and, in which the rubber backing layer is vulcanized to the second fabric layer.

33. (Previously presented) The dust control mat according to Claim 32, in which the openings of the mesh of said first fabric layer have a width of between 0.5mm and 10mm.

34. (Previously presented) The dust control mat according to Claim 33, in which the openings of the mesh of said first fabric layer have a width of between 1mm and 4mm.

USPTO Customer No. 25280

Case 9265

35. (Previously presented) The dust control mat according to Claim 34, in which the openings of the mesh of said first fabric layer have a width of between 2mm and 3mm.
36. (Previously presented) The dust control mat according to Claim 32, in which the first fabric layer is a knitted fabric of approximately gauge 11.
37. (Previously presented) The dust control mat according to Claim 32, in which the second fabric layer is a knitted fabric of approximately gauge 22 or higher.
38. (Canceled)
39. (Currently Amended) The dust control mat according to Claim 32 38, in which the first fabric layer and the second fabric layer are made of a yarn having a decitex in the range of from 100 to 200.
40. (Previously presented) The dust control mat according to Claim 32, in which the intermediate pile layer has a thickness of from 2mm to 10mm.
41. (Previously presented) The dust control mat according to Claim 32, in which the intermediate pile layer is made from monofilament yarns having a diameter in the range of from 0.04mm to 3mm.
42. (Canceled)

USPTO Customer No. 25280

Case 9265

43. (Cancelled)

44. (Currently Amended) The dust control mat according to Claim 32 43, wherein the thickness of the rubber backing layer is from 0.5mm to 5mm.

45. (Cancelled)

46. (Previously presented) The dust control mat according to claim 32, wherein the textile layer is printed.

47. (Previously presented) The dust control mat according to claim 46, in which the textile layer is printed with an image having an observable resolution of at least 75dpi.

48. (Previously presented) The dust control mat according to claim 32, wherein the textile layer has an area of at least 1 m².

49. (Currently amended) A method of manufacturing a the dust control mat of claim 32, the method including the steps of (a) providing a single textile layer, the textile layer consisting of a spacer fabric having a first fabric layer comprising a mesh having a number of openings, a second fabric layer having a substantially closed structure, and an intermediate pile layer that interconnects and spaces said first fabric layer and said second fabric layer; (b) providing a backing layer made of rubber; and (c) bonding the backing layer to the second fabric layer by vulcanization in a heated press, such that the first fabric layer becomes the face of said dust control mat.

USPTO Customer No. 25280

Case 9265

50. (Previously presented) The method according to Claim 49, in which the spacer fabric is a Raschel knit fabric.
51. (Previously presented) The method according to Claim 49, wherein the first fabric is printed using a sublimatic printing process during step (c).
52. (Previously presented) The method according to Claim 49, wherein the textile layer is printed using a sublimatic printing process after step (c).
53. (Previously presented) The method according to Claim 52, wherein said printing process results in an observable print resolution of at least 75 dpi.